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ABSTRACT

This manual was designed as part of a visual resource kit focusing on the history and culture of late 19th century Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Ten topics are addressed: (1) "Fort Dakota"; (2) "Streets of Sioux Falls"; (3) "Shops"; (4) "Businesses"; (5) "Public Schools"; (6) "Quarrying"; (7) "Harvesting"; (8) "Transportation"; (9) "Cataract Hotel"; and (10) "Recreation." Each topic includes a brief history and/or background information. Questions for student discussion require analysis of photographic images provided in the kit. Suggested activities are related to the topics and may be adapted for use independently of the photographic resources. A 4-item bibliography concludes the manual. (MM)

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ED 407 339

TIME DETECTIVES

A VISUAL TRIP THROUGH LIFE IN EARLY SIOUX FALLS

WE HOPE YOU ENJOY YOUR ADVENTURE!

SO 028 047

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TEACHER'S MANUAL

for

TIME DETECTIVES LOAN KIT

TEACHER'S MANUAL

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The "Time Detectives" Loan Kit is designed to:

1. Provide a method of sharing some of the Museums' resources throughout the county.

2. Allow students to learn more about life in turn-of-the-century Sioux Falls through the use of historic photographs.

3. Promote discussion and small group learning experiences through the activities provided.

4. Allow students to use different levels of thinking skills while following the suggested activities.

5. Provide students an opportunity to express their answers to the activity questions in a variety of ways.

Suggested ways to use the "Time Detectives" Loan Kit:

1. The accompanying 1881 Bird's Eye View of Sioux Falls "map" may be posted on a bulletin board or laid out for reference as students investigate the varied topics of life in early Sioux Falls. This is beneficial in providing an additional visual context for the specific information they are learning.

2. The topical folders may be used in a small group situation. Each group takes a folder and decides on answers to the questions verbally. Students may then select a project from the suggested activity list and complete it (them) individually or as a group.

3. The teacher may lead a discussion of one topic with the class or a small group and then have students complete the activities individually or in groups.

4. The topical folders may be used for independent projects or extra credit activities on an individual basis.

FORT DAKOTA

Fort Dakota was built as a military base at the request of settlers who had come to live in this region. It was built to protect them from any possible difficulties with the Indians. The land for the fort was ten miles long and seven miles wide, and was along the Big Sioux River near the falls where the Sioux Falls township had been started. The fort was approved on May 1, 1865

Company E of the 6th Iowa Cavalry arrived in the summer of 1865 to begin the building.process. The barracks and the stone building were located on Phillips Avenue, diagonally between 7th and 8th Streets (near the downtown Holiday Inn today). After the fort was constructed the Iowa Cavalry was replaced by Company D, 22nd U.S. Infantry.

With a permanent military post established, settlers slowly began to return to the Big Sioux Valley. By 1869 the area had as many settlers as it had before the problems with the Indians arose.in 1862. After Fort Dakota was built, a regular mail route was established. It ran from Sioux Falls to Ponce, Nebraska by way of Brule Creek and Elk Point.

In 1869-70 the United States Congress decided that the fort's military protection was no longer needed by the settlers. People living here requested that the military protection be moved north to Medary, near Brookings.

Even though the fort no longer served as a military post, it did provide shelter for settlers who were moving to this area. It allowed them to live here while they tried to locate land and build homes on their land. Fort Dakota no longer stands, but it is significant to the history of this area. It allowed settlers to feel secure enough to return to the Big Sioux Valley and reestablish the Sioux Falls township begun in 1857.

FORT DAKOTA

Photo 1, View of land at Ft. Dakota, South Dakota

1. The white areas on the right and center of the photo are water. What's the name of this river? *The Big Sioux.*

2. Why do you think there's a fence around the buildings of the fort? *To keep in large animals, and to set off the area of the fort's buildings.*

3. How many different buildings are in this photo? *About six: the barracks, the commissary, the officers' quarters, the stables, an outhouse.*

4. Match the buildings in this photo (1) to the buildings in photos 2 and 3. *Look closely for the stone building and the log building.*

Photo 2, Commissary Building at Ft. Dakota

5. What is on the roof of the building? Can you guess why? *The roof was probably sod, and had dirt so plants and flowers could grow there.*

6. What is the large, square white object in the photo? *Fabric (canvas) used for a tent or shade.*

7. Find the fence and the barrels in the photo. *On the right side of the building.*

8. Match the building and the fence and the barrels in this photo with photo 1. *The building is near the center of the photo, near stone outcroppings at the edge of the river.*

Photo 3, early view of Phillips Avenue

9. How can you tell that part of this street was also part of Fort Dakota? *The log (former) barracks building is shown along the street.*

10. Why do you think the stagecoach is in the photo? *That's how people and mail (and some baggage) traveled between Sioux Falls and other places. It might be waiting to leave on a trip.*

11. Find the clue that tells you one of the uses for the barracks building after the soldiers left. *There is a sign for a bakery in front of the log barracks building.*

12. In what ways in this photo of Phillips Avenue downtown different from Phillips Avenue today? *There are no sidewalks or street paving, no signs of cars or trucks, no electricity or advertising signs, the buildings are wooden and only have one level, etc.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR FORT DAKOTA TOPIC

1. Make a pamphlet to explain why people should come to settle in the area around Fort Dakota.

2. Design (draw a picture of) a fort with everything you think is necessary. Write three sentences describing the name and activities of your fort.

STREETS IN EARLY SIOUX FALLS

The first two groups of people (men) who wanted to make a city here in Sioux Falls arrived in 1857. However the first city "plat" (plan) for Sioux Falls wasn't filed until August 1871. From that date through the early 1880s many new streets were laid out and the city grew continuously.

The first official record of sidewalks in the village of Sioux Falls is dated May, 1877. It is ordinance (law) number 6, to charge a tax to build wooden sidewalks at least 8 feet wide. The sidewalk was for the east side of Phillips Avenue from 10th Street to north of 8th Street. By 1893 the City Council decided all sidewalks in the business district must be up to 14 feet wide. They decided to change to cement sidewalks in 1898.

After the streets were graded and the wooden sidewalks were in place, the city leaders used gravel and cinders to pave the streets. This meant the streets were very messy in dry weather as well as the wet seasons!

In April of 1888 property owners along Phillips Avenue asked to have their street paved with quartzite blocks. Starting in June of that year stone blocks (4" wide by 6" deep and 7" to 12" long) were put on Phillips Avenue from 5th Street to 12th Street. No more paving was done until the winter and spring of 1892 when cross streets in the downtown from 5th to 12th were paved.

The quartzite was a very sturdy surface for the streets, but it was bumpy and the vehicles (which had iron tires back then) made a lot of noise and vibrations. In 1914 the stone blocks on Phillips were replaced with pine wood blocks treated with preservative chemicals. These lasted until 1935 when they were covered with asphalt.

The first concrete street pavements in Sioux Falls were laid in 1912 on 9th Street and on a part of Phillips from 18th to 22nd Streets. The quartzite stone streets downtown weren't replaced with a type of "asphaltic concrete" until 1914-1916. After World War I (1918) most streets were paved with Portland Cement. Blacktop (asphalt) streets weren't common until after World War II (1945).

STREETS OF EARLY SIOUX FALLS

Photo 1, Street construction on Phillips Avenue

1. What kind of material did they use for making streets? *They used dirt and paving stones (in piles at the sides of the street).*

2. How many canopies or fabric awnings can you count along the street? *Lots! More than twelve. Some are folded up. They were used to shade the front of the stores so people could look into the windows. They also helped to keep the temperature in the buildings cooler; there wasn't any airconditioning.*

3. In what ways are the street construction workers different than today's street crews? *Their clothing is different. They didn't wear any safety hats. They used hand tools(axes), not power tools or machinery. Young boys were allowed to walk through the work. No fences or barricades to keep people away. No warning signs. No trucks to help deliver supplies.*

Photo 2, Van Eps Building (Block)

4. How many different businesses are advertised on the windows of the bank building? *There are five or six offices judging from the style of writing on the windows.* Name some of these businesses. *There is a bank, a law office, an inspector, a carpet and dry goods store and lots of windows where the writing is hard to read.*

5. How do you think the people used the wagons and carriages? *The wagon carried things for the stores and probably for the offices, and made deliveries. The carriage was used by people to ride to the offices and shops.*

6. Do you think there was electricity in use when this photo was made? *Yes.* What helps you decide the answer? *There is a tall electrical pole at the corner. Notice also that gas light is visible in this photo.*

7. In what ways are the store fronts and windows here different than on modern stores? *Store and office windows are small here, very narrow and tall and it looks like they can open. There aren't any neon store signs, or any pictures on the signs. The signs are all plain, made with capital letters. Stores still put displays of their things in the windows. There are steps leading up from the street into many of these stores and offices. No parking meters along the sidewalk!*
Is anything similar? *Stores often still have their names and advertisements in the windows.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR STREETS TOPIC

1. Draw a pretend map of early Sioux Falls with at least four streets. Give the streets names. Draw in at least five things that you think were found along the streets in early Sioux Falls.

2. Make a map of early Sioux Falls with at least nine square blocks (four cross streets in each direction). Give each of the streets a name. Put at least two buildings on each street. Then write at least three sentences at the bottom of your map explaining how you decided the names of the streets and the kinds of buildings to include.

3. Write five or six sentences describing how street construction work has changed since 1900. Think about the materials used, how people work, the tools (machinery) they have to use, and the kind of traffic we have now.

SHOPS IN SIOUX FALLS

The stores of early Sioux Falls provided many different services for the town's residents. However there are many contrasts between the Sioux Falls stores in the late 1800s and the ones here today.

First of all, stores of the 1800s had very specialized merchandise. For example, there were separate stores for meat, for vegetables, for shoes, for hats, and for household furniture. Other stores provided tools, or sold carriages and wagons, feed for animals, or office supplies. Usually a delivery boy would get the packages to the homes and offices, so the shoppers didn't have to carry things themselves.

Today we still see stores which specialize in these types of things, but we also have department stores and supermarkets and other big stores which sell many kinds of things all at one place. Target, Sears, ShopKo, Dayton's and K Mart are examples of big stores with a variety of things for sale. It is much more convenient to shop in 1989 when you can find things you need all at one place, unlike the early years here.

In the 1800s stores were not as fancy or decorated like many stores are today. A butcher shop had sawdust on the floor to absorb the blood from the meat. Other stores had piles of items stacked on the floor for display, or carefully laid in plain wooden cabinets with glass tops. Often these things were behind counters and the customer had to ask a clerk for help.

SHOPS IN SIOUX FALLS

Photo 1, Meat Shop

1. How many different types of meats do you see in this shop? *Several: carcasses of beef and hogs hanging on the wall, sausages and bologna on the counter, smaller pieces near the man in the dark suit.*

2. What is on the floor? *Sawdust* Why do you think it's there? *To absorb the blood and drippings from the meat, and to make the air smell better.*

3. Which machine is the cash register? *The one on the right.* What does the scale look like? *It's very fancy and has hanging weights.* How would the butchers have kept the meat cold? *Blocks of ice from the river or lakes were used to keep food cold.* Name one way each of these things has changed over the years. *Electricity is necessary for all these conveniences. Cash registers and scales have digital numbers and are smaller and not as interesting to look at (they aren't decorative). Refrigeration allows butchers to keep the temperature carefully controlled.*

Photo 2, Grocery Shop

4. What would you have to do to buy something in this shop? *Probably need to ask the clerk to get it for you.*

5. Name some of the things for sale in this shop. *Cigars at the front of the glass cases, then some kind of bakery goods or sweets near the people. Lots of canned food on the shelves, and bottles on the racks at right. Barrel of something (for example pickles, salted meats and fish, sour kraut, or crackers) at the back, brooms hanging from the ceiling, and washpans on the top shelf next to pails. Probably kerosene fuel on the top shelf in the cans with spouts.*

6. In what ways is this food store different from food stores today? Name four things that are different. *No advertising, no carts to push around to collect your own things, no sign of fresh fruit and vegetables or dairy products in a cooler, store is small, with a different style of displaying the things for sale, etc.*

Photo 3, Dry Goods Shop

7. Name the different clothing items you see in this photo. *Dresses, skirts, petticoats, folded shirts or some other garments on the shelves.*

8. Where are the rugs in this photo? *Hanging on the back wall and on the floor.* How are these rugs different from what we use today? *They are fancy with flowery designs and are cut in specific shapes and we call these "area rugs."*

9. What's different about the way clothes are sold in stores today? Name two changes. *Clothes are often on hangers, and we can look through them ourselves. If they are on shelves, usually we can touch them anyway. We wear very different styles of clothing today, with lots of colors and patterns and types of fabrics.*

10. Consider all the photos. How are these three stores like stores today? Could you find most of these items in one store today? If you think yes, give an example. *These stores sold things similar to things we still need and buy today, and sometimes we have specialty shops like these. More often we would find a greater variety of things all in one store. Places like Lewis, K Mart, Shopko, Target and Sears all sell many kinds of things in one place.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR SHOPS IN SIOUX FALLS TOPIC

1. Make an advertising sign for a store in Sioux Falls in 1900.

2. Draw a picture of a street with at least two stores in Sioux Falls about 1900.

BUSINESSES IN EARLY SIOUX FALLS

In 1878 the first railroad line arrived in Sioux Falls. This made travel much easier and hundreds of new settlers arrived. Business grew rapidly in Dakota Territory during the 1880s but slowed after 1893.

The downtown grew from one street (Phillips Avenue) with low wood frame buildings into a big area of tall stone and brick buildings. The "new" business district of the 1890s stretched from the river to Minnesota Avenue and from 6th Street to 12th Street.

The falls of the Big Sioux didn't provide much water power. The reason Sioux Falls was able to grow so well as a trade and transportation center was probably because several men promoted the city widely: Senator Richard Pettigrew, Dr. Josiah Phillips, Lyman Dunning, Samuel L. Tate, E. A. Sherman and others. They became very successful businessmen while encouraging and supporting development in Sioux Falls.

Many types of businesses were started in the 1870s in Sioux Falls: a mercantile (general store), hotels, doctor's offices, banks, farm supply stores, butchers and others. The first mercantile was owned by a man from Ft. Dakota's days (the late 1860s). The Cataract House Hotel opened in 1871. Dunning Drug was founded in 1872. The meat packing industry began in 1883. The First National Bank and Trust Company was founded in 1885 as the Minnehaha National Bank. Wholesale grocers (the Jewett Brothers) started in 1889 and the first hospital opened in 1894.

All of these businesses and many others helped to establish Sioux Falls as a successful area for new activities and trade and as a medical community, just as it remains today.

BUSINESSES IN SIOUX FALLS

Photo 1, Barber Shop

1. What type of business is this? *A barber shop.* What clues help you decide? *The chairs, the men in white jackets, the mirrors and equipment.*

2. What is the second barber doing to the man in the chair? *He's probably giving him a shave.*

3. Do barber shops look like this today? *Not really.* Name three things that are different. *The ceiling and light fixtures, the old fashioned chairs lined up along the mirrors, all the glass bottles of lotions, the parlor stove at the back, etc.* Are they still called "barber shops"? *Sometimes, but it's becoming an old fashioned term.*

Photo 2, Inside a Bank (the American Exchange Bank)

4. What type of business is this? *A bank.* What clues did you find? *The name at the bottom of the photo!*

5. Describe how teller's windows in this photo are different from those in today's banks. *Tellers don't stand in little rooms with glass walls and bars anymore.* In what other ways have bank offices changed? Name three things that are different. *They have carpeting, and flowers, and more advertising and artwork on the walls, and low desks and counters without walls.*

6. Why do you think the clerks ("tellers") had to stand behind the bars? *They were protected from people who might want to rob the money. Sometimes they didn't have telephones and electricity and ways to get help fast in an emergency.*

Photo 3, Dr. Subera's Office

7. How can you tell this is a doctor's office? *Look at all the tools and the bottles on the shelf.* Can you guess what kind of doctor? *One who treats patients sitting in a chair (and uses the little bowl next to the chair to spit into)- probably a dentist.*

8. The chair in the office is different than a dentist's chair today. Describe at least three things that are different. *The shape of the chair, all the levers and handles, the fact that it looks hard, not cushioned, no special lights nearby, no faucet with water or air hoses nearby, all the tools are easily seen from the chair, etc.*

9. Would Dr. Subera have been a fun dentist to visit? Why or why not? *Maybe not. He looks rather friendly, but his equipment looks very primitive to us today. His treatments probably hurt a lot!*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR BUSINESSES IN SIOUX FALLS

1. Pretend you live in early Sioux Falls. What would you like to do for people in the town? What kind of a service or business would you start? Draw a picture of it, and write four sentences to describe your business.

2. Draw a picture of a street in early Sioux Falls with at least three businesses.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School was taught starting in 1871 in a sod house on North Main Avenue. During 1872 and 1873 children studied in the old barracks from Ft. Dakota's days. In 1873 Minnehaha County was divided into school districts, and the settlers had to organize public schools.

The first teachers in Sioux Falls were given a salary of $35.00 per month. The first school building was built and opened in December of 1873. During 1874 the people of Sioux Falls voted to have six months of school. There were 136 children between the ages of 5 and 21 in the district.

A two story brick building, named Irving School, was completed in 1879 on the site where old Washington High School now stands. This school house had four classrooms on each floor, with a central room for "recitations" (student programs). It had a daily average attendance of 40, but 44 boys and 30 girls were enrolled. Later this school building was called Central School.

The six room, stone Lincoln School building was designed by the well known architect, Wallace Dow, in 1888. It cost $15,160. A more modern Lincoln School building stands in the same place today.

By 1899, there were nine school buildings in Sioux Falls, 49 teachers (only 3 were men) and 2,054 students. Students had to buy their own text books until 1913.

SCHOOLS IN SIOUX FALLS

Photo 1, photo of Lincoln Elementary school

1. Does this school look like any present schools in Sioux Falls? *No*

2. What is the building made out of? *Stone (quartzite) and tile*

3. Where is the playground? *Children played on the areas shown around the building.* How is the playground different from the one at your school? *There isn't any play equipment, or any paving or any lines painted for games.*

4. What types of games do you think the students might have played? *Running games, tag games, circle games, games with balls, etc. Lots of games like we still play outside, except they had to do their games on dusty or muddy grounds.*

Photo 2, classroom at Lincoln Elementary school

5. Does this room look like your classroom? *No!* Name three ways it is the same, and three ways it is different. *Same: teacher with children, desks, blackboards, decorations on the wall. Different: desks are different style and there are lots of desks for one classroom, children are dressed differently, there isn't any clock or flag visible, etc.*

6. The chairs and desks look different than the chairs and desks in schools today. Do you think the desks are attached to the floor? *Yes* Why? *They are so neatly arranged in perfect rows, and every seat is attached to desk behind it.*

7. Why do you think pieces of cloth are hanging from the chalkboard? *To cover up the information on the blackboard.*

8. Look at the students sitting at their desks. What did they use to write? *They used chalk to write on slates (small chalkboards).*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS TOPIC

1. Make a drawing of a playground and games that could be played about 1900. Remember what kind of clothes children wore to school then! Write three sentences to describe the game.

2. Plan a school party to celebrate a holiday. Explain in four sentences or a picture how you would decorate the room and the outside of the school.

STONE QUARRYING INDUSTRY

The 1879 construction of the Queen Bee Mill, along the Big Sioux River near the falls, was a big encouragement to develop the stone industry. In 1883 a man from St. Paul, MN named J. H. Drake opened the first stone quarries in Sioux Falls. Stonecutters came from England and Wales to work with the quartzite. These men were paid very good wages, but it was only about 2 cents for each block they cut!

Train cars carried big loads of quartzite blocks from this area to Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and New Orleans to be used for street paving and making buildings in the 1880s and 1890s. By 1890 there were five quarries within and near Sioux Falls, and several in other towns (Dell Rapids, Rowena, East Sioux Falls) in the county. Unfortunately, the quartzite blocks became less useful and popular for building and the industry collapsed by the mid 1890s.

The quartzite stone from the quarries varied in color from pink to light blue. Quartzite stone is a very hard material and was cut in different sizes and shapes. Very strong diamond drill bits were used to cut through the stone. Sometimes it is called "Sioux Falls granite" or "jasper" stone, but the correct name is really "quartzite." It is formed by great pressure over millions of years on layers of sandstone which developed here from the ancient seas.

There are many places around Sioux Falls and Minnehaha County where you can still see buildings made of quartzite stone. The Federal Building, the Old Courthouse Museum, the Pettigrew Home and Museum, the Civic Fine Arts Center, All Saints Church and School, and Washington High School in Sioux Falls are all built from blocks of pink quartzite stone. There are even streets left in the Cathedral Historic District made from quartzite paving blocks.

QUARTZITE QUARRYING

Photo 1, view of a quarry

1. How many men are in the picture? *About 8*

2. In what ways do you think the stone was taken out of the quarry? *The stone was drilled and dynamited. It was moved with a pulley, and loaded on horse drawn carts, or sometimes onto small rail cars directly.*

3. What was the name of the stone that the stone cutters took out of the ground? *Quartzite, sometimes incorrectly called "granite" or "Sioux Falls jasper."*

4. How is the stone loaded into the wagon? *With the pulley to pick up chunks of stone bound with chains.*

Photo 2, quarry workers on a break

5. How do you think the stone cutters made the large pieces of stone into smaller pieces? *They used heavy hammers and chisels.*

6. How do you think the small pieces of stone were used? *Paving blocks*

7. Do you think these men had an easy or a safe job? Give two reasons for your answer. *No. They didn't have safety gear, or much protection from the heavy stones. They didn't have much heavy duty equipment for such hard work, and they always had to work outside.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR QUARTZITE QUARRYING TOPIC

1. Make a pamphlet to promote the use of quartzite stone.

2. Draw a building made of quartzite stone. How is your building used? What did you name it?

3. Draw a picture of men working in a quarry.

THRESHING AND HARVESTING

For farmers the threshing season is the most important time of the year. It is the time that their crops are harvested. When farmers first lived in South Dakota they did not have the modern conveniences of machinery. They used horses to pull very basic equipment. Horses were harnessed to large cutting wheels and walked the fields in rows, cutting the wheat and oats. Raising livestock and growing corn wasn't as important as it is today.

A man from Chicago named Cyrus McCormick invented a reaping machine in 1834. His new machine made it much easier for men to cut their crops of wheat. The flat prairie with large fields of grass was an ideal place for these reaping machines.

The McCormick reaper had a long (more than 6 feet) steel cutting bar with knives. As the big wheel turned, the grain was pulled back against the moving knives and the stalks were caught and cut. The grass was then carried up over the "A" frame part of the machine and bundled.

The first threshing machines arrived in South Dakota around 1900. It was a large operation that involved a group of men that traveled around the state with 10 to 20 machines cutting fields for the farmers. When the threshing team arrived at a farm with equipment, the owner was responsible for giving these men food, shelter and extra help.

Unlike today, it was not possible for every farmer to have his own threshing machine. Even now, in some parts of the country threshing is done by a group of workers who travel to different farms. The biggest difference between threshing in South Dakota's early years and today is the equipment. We have machinery rather than horses for power.

HARVESTING

Photo 1, Harvesting at the Van Ep's Farm, 1895

1. What part of the threshing machine cut the grain? *The long metal knife (sickle) bar attached just above the ground under the reels and axle bar.*

2. What are the men standing in the field doing? *They are moving the bundles of grass from the reaper into upright piles. The piles are called shocks. Shocks were laid in rows tilted to stand against the wind. Next they'll help load it into a wagon to carry away.*

3. What's different about the way these men are dressed compared to farmers today? What's the same? *They are wearing hats but not today's seed caps. They are wearing tight, long sleeved shirts, not comfortable overalls and T shirts.*

4. What's different about their work compared to harvesting grain in 1989? *Today's farmers have big machines with comfortable air-conditioned cabs. They can listen to the radio there, too. One piece of machinery can do the work of many men. Modern farm equipment can separate the grain from the stalks of grass, and make neat bundles of grass automatically.*

Photo 2, View of teams in the field at harvest time

5. How many sets of threshing equipment are in the field? *three sets with teams of horses*

6. Why do you think there were so many teams working in the field at the same time? *Three sets of threshing teams allowed them to get all the grass cut at the same time and get it done faster. Their equipment didn't work as well as modern machines, and their fields were really large. Sharing equipment and working together was the common solution to finishing the harvest successfully.*

7. How is this view of the fields different from what we'd see today? Name at least two things. *There are no trees (bushes) or buildings or fences, or creeks, roads or power poles and lines visible. The fields of grass (wheat) look the same clear into the distance.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR HARVESTING TOPIC

1. Draw a picture of people harvesting a field in 1989. Write three sentences describing the differences between harvesting in 1889 and 1989.

2. Pretend you were a child in a farm family back in 1889. What could you take to the fields to make the work easier for the men? Draw a picture of the men taking a rest from the hard work. What did you take to help them enjoy the break? Write two sentences to explain what you did to help.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is something that is always changing. Travel for the settlers in South Dakota differed greatly from the types we have here today. The first settlers to come to South Dakota arrived in covered wagons and on horseback. Some even walked all the way from nearby states, with wagons or animals to carry their baggage.

Many types of transportation were available to the early settlers in Sioux Falls. Starting in 1887 a horse car line, the "Sioux Falls Street Railway," was established for public transportation throughout the city. It was a trolley car pulled on a track by horses. It went from the downtown area past the homes and colleges out to an area near the present day malls on 41st Street. Senator Pettigrew had developed some businesses (a soap factory, an axle grease factory and a woolen mill) there in South Sioux Falls.

After the horse car came the electric motor car line, "Dakota Rapid Transit and Railroad Co.," that ran along tracks laid in the street. Starting in 1889, it went to East Sioux Falls and was popular for quarry workers and people on picnics, too.

The first train arrived in Sioux Falls on August 1, 1878. It was the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company. They were building the route west from Worthington through Valley Springs and Brandon into Sioux Falls. By 1888, five railroad companies had lines through Sioux Falls, and this area was developing very fast.

By the early 1900s, a third type of transportation was available- the private motor car. One type, the "Silent Sioux," was designed here in Sioux Falls by young Thomas Fawick in 1908. It cost about $3000 and could go 60 mph, which was really exciting, even though the roads were very rough.

TRANSPORTATION

Photo 1, Horse car street railway

1. Do you think the horse car ran on a track? *Yes* What helped you decide your answer? *Look at the tracks under the railway car.*

2. How many horses pulled the car? *Two. Look at the horses' heads.*

3. Where do you think the driver would sit or stand? *He probably stood right behind the horses next to the railing on the car.*

Photo 2, Train with engine "William Crooks"

4. What do you think the three men in the photo do? *They all help with the train: an engineer, and maybe a brakeman or station agent or conductor or baggage porter.*

5. Which man is the train engineer? *He's the one in the engine.*

6. What is stacked on the train behind the engineer? *Coal to use for fuel to heat the water and make steam to run the train.*

7. Name at least three ways trains helped people in early Sioux Falls. *Trains brought in food, farm equipment, building supplies, tools, furniture, mail, coal for heating, etc. Trains also carried people and animals to and from other places.*

Photo 3, Fawick's Silent Sioux car

8. Where does the car appear to be parked? *In a family's front yard!*

9. What is another name for a car with a top that lowers like this? *A convertible.*

10. How is this car different from cars that are driven today? Name at least three things. *The seats are really high above the car, there's a crank to start the engine, there isn't any front door, the tires and wheels are very different, lots of people fit in just two seats, the windshield is very different and doesn't have a wiper, the sideboard where people step is very wide, etc.*

NOTE:
One of Mr. Fawick's restored "Silent Sioux" motor cars is on display in main hall of the Old Courthouse Museum in downtown Sioux Falls.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION TOPIC

1. Make up a travel pamphlet that would describe the places and routes a train would travel through in this area.

2. Think of some things that trains might have carried here as cargo. Write down at least four different things. How do you think these things were packed?

3. Draw a picture showing all the ways people could travel in Sioux Falls about 1900.

CATARACT HOUSE HOTEL

The Cataract House (Hotel) was opened in 1871 by the two Corson Brothers, and was the first real hotel. The hotel had fourteen sleeping rooms and two parlors, but it was only 30 feet by 40 feet with two floors and a basement!

With increasing business, the hotel needed to expand. The photograph in this folder is a view of the second, or larger, Cataract Hotel building finished in 1882. From the beginning, the Cataract House Hotel buildings were located at the corner of 9th Street and Phillips Avenue, the most important downtown intersection.

The new Cataract Hotel had a dining room that served both the hotel guests and the local residents. The building also housed businesses. When you study the photograph you will be able to try and determine what some of these businesses were. The public rooms were used for important meetings and business as well as for special dinners and social events.

The Cataract Hotel was known as the nicest hotel in the state of South Dakota. It operated until June 30, 1900. That night a fire burned the entire building to the ground and Sioux Falls residents knew they had to form a professional Fire Department, not depend on volunteers! Another Cataract Hotel building was then built on that same corner and stood until the 1970s.

CATARACT HOTEL (CATARACT HOUSE)

Photo 1, outside of the hotel

1. What clues make this building appear to be a fancy hotel? *The size and style of the building, the awnings, the entrance and the location on a corner, etc.*

2. Why do you think there are awnings on the windows? *This helped keep sunlight out of the rooms, and made the building cooler. There wasn't any airconditioning.*

3. How many horses are in the photo? *Four* How many carriages and wagons? *Four*

4. Does this photo look like a hotel you might see today? *Not unless it's a very old hotel.* What is similar? *Hotels still have lots of windows and rooms, and are often tall buildings, and are usually in busy places (on corners).* What is different? *Modern hotels don't have awnings on the windows, and the windows are bigger. Hotels don't usually have businesses in them that are not part of the hotel's operations.*

Photo 2, Cataract Hotel dining room

5. What clues tell you this room is a dining room? *The tables, the things on the tables, the ladies wearing aprons.*

6. How many light fixtures are in the room? *Five* Are they gas lights or electric? *The chandeliers (ceiling fixtures) look like combination lights which use gas above and electricity below. The wall lights are probably gas lights.*

7. How do the people in the dining room look different from people in restaurants today? *The men are all dressed in dark suits, the ladies are wearing long skirts and there aren't many ladies, there aren't any children, etc.*

8. What do you see in this photograph that is different from today's fast food restaurants? Name five things. *White tablecloths, napkins in the glassware, the dishes and silverware are ready on the table, bare wood floors, fancy wallpaper and stained glass windows, tables without plants or walls to separate the people when they eat, tables to seat lots of people together, waitresses to deliver the food, etc.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR CATARACT HOTEL TOPIC

1. Design a menu to be used in a fancy restaurant.

2. Make an advertising folder to tell people about the Cataract Hotel and why they should stay there.

RECREATION

The first record of a baseball game in the Sioux Falls area was on the 4th of July in 1878. It was played "on the flats below Brewery Hill," which is near North Main Avenue and 4th Street today. By 1884 games were played "out on the prairie" near present day 10th Street and Prairie Avenue.

The first "serious" baseball team emerged in 1885 and played with teams in Flandreau, Madison, Mitchell, Sioux Falls and Aberdeen. Think about a team's travel experiences then compared to now! Many businesses here supported baseball teams and games a century ago, just as they do today. In 1889 a semi-pro team was organized for the Iowa-South Dakota League. Later that team was called the "Canaries" because they wore yellow uniforms. Howard Wood Field was used for ball games as early as the 1890s. There was a horse racing track there too, with a board fence.

Parades, band concerts and picnics were other very popular forms of entertainment in the early years. Picnics along the Sioux River were especially important. Seney Island, in the river just above the falls, was a favorite place for picnics, camping and 4th of July parties. It no longer exists because the trees were cut down and the western part of the river channel was filled in. Today this area is covered with railroad tracks.

Records show that football was organized in 1897 at the high school. Their first big game was with the Sioux City high school in 1898, but the score is not recorded for history! Players back then only practiced on the days of the games. They also had to pay their own way on trips to games played out of town.

The first "official" swimming hole opened in the river at Sherman Park in 1913. By 1915, Mr. E. A. Sherman had organized the Sioux Falls Parks system that we enjoy so much today.

RECREATION

Photo 1, Baseball game

1. What clues tell you that this is a baseball game? *The shape of the field, the bases on the ground, and the positions of the players.*

2. How is the baseball field in this photograph different from baseball fields today? *There are no stands or seats for people, no special grass with lines marked, no scoreboard, no pitcher's mound, no fence around the field, no food stands or advertising.*

3. Do the people watching the game look like they're wearing comfortable clothes? *No.* What do you wear to a baseball game? *We wear cool summer clothes, and women as well as men wear pants, or even shorts. We wear T shirts instead of long sleeved dress shirts and jackets, mostly only men wear hats, etc.*

4. Where is the food stand? Where is the score board? *There aren't any! People must have brought their own food.*

5. How can you tell players on the two teams apart? *There are dark and light uniforms.* Which team is up to bat? *The white (light) team.* How can you tell? *The man running is wearing light colored clothes, and the two men in the center (pitcher and short stop positions) have dark clothes.*

6. Where is the game being played? *On a field on the prairie (near Colton).*

Photo 2, Picnic

7. How is the scenery here different from the baseball game photo? *This area has taller grass and trees.*

8. What are the people wearing that we still wear today? *The women are wearing dresses and the boys wearing long pants. Lots of people are wearing hats.* How are their clothes different from what we wear to picnics? *Men don't wear full suits to picnics, women and girls don't wear long dresses and skirts. Boys don't wear long sleeved dress shirts.*

9. How does this picnic place appear to be different from our picnic places today? (Think of picnics at McKennan, Sherman or Tuthill parks.) *We usually have small fireplaces or barbeque pits and tables with benches at our picnic grounds. Often there is play equipment for the children, or fields and courts for special games, and plumbing for water.*

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR RECREATION TOPIC

1. Make up games that could be played at a picnic or in a playground. Remember no electricity could be used. Describe how to play your game and what it's called.

2. Design (draw) a baseball uniform for a team. Write two sentences to describe your team and its name.

3. Think of a way to keep score for a game played long ago. Write down your idea or make a picture of it.

Contents of the "Time Detectives" Loan Kit folders

A. Fort Dakota
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   three photographs

B. Streets of Early Sioux Falls
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   two photographs

C. Shops in Early Sioux Falls
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   three photographs

D. Businesses in Early Sioux Falls
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   three photographs

E. Public Schools in Early Sioux Falls
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   two photographs

F. Quartzite Quarrying
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   two photographs

G. Harvesting
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   two photographs

H. Transportation in Early Sioux Falls
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   three photographs

I. Cataract Hotel
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   two photographs

J. Recreation
   Background information sheet, question sheet, activity sheet
   two photographs

Replacement Costs

I. Fee for replacing damaged photographs
   A. one photograph $5.00
   B. two photographs $10.00
   C. three photographs $15.00

II. Replacement fee for one folder
   A. Folder with two photos $16.00
   B. Folder with three photos $21.00

III. Replacement fee for 1881 Bird's Eye view "map" $6.00
(These are available for purchase at the Old Courthouse Museum. The cost is approximately $4 for an unlaminated copy.)

Please Note

In case of any damage or loss of any part of the loan kit, the replacement costs will be deducted from the deposit fee. However, the borrower remains responsible for any replacement costs exceeding the amount of the deposit.

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Smith, Charles A. *A Comprehensive History of Minnehaha County South Dakota*. Mitchell, SD: Educator Supply Co., 1949.

These volumes are available in local libraries.